Business Notices.

Our now Spains Stylks or Chotming are now exposed, and ready for sale, embracing large and heautiful assortments of Spains Oursecoats, Raglans, English and French Business Coats, Raglans and Facts Coats, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of Cassimers Partaloons, Fancy and Plais Vests. Our Custom Room is shocked with our Late importations of New Goods, many of which can be found nowhere elso. This department, healded by Mr. Lymas Derry, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.

Nos. 278, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 24 Nassan et.,
ONE DOOR BELOW CEDAR STREET,
Will give their personal attention, as usual, during the season
to the sales of Household Fersyruses at the residence of
families removing or breaking up housekeeping. They have
families removing or breaking up housekeeping. They have
commodate those who wish to avail themselves of this medium
of disposal.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,

At Last Fall's Prices.

Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of Velvets,

Taffatry, Brusser's, There Ply and Isorain Carpeting,

temported expressly for this Spring's trade, which, until further

notice, will be sold at Last Fall's Prices. The early bird

notice, will be sold at Last Fall's Prices.

Shiff & Loussberry,

No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-at.

PRISMATIC TURNING CO.'S STOCK for sale
ALBERT H. NIGOLAY,
No. 4 Broad st.

SPRING STYLE BOOTS AND GAITERS .- WAT-SPRING STYLE BOOTS AND GATTERS.—WAT-RIAS, No. 114 Followest, has on hand a magnificent assortment of Boots and Gatters for Spring wear. They are all manufac-tured by himself and of the best materials. Strangers would do well to purchase at this old and well-known establishment.

To cut out our advertisement in the Dry Goods column an bring it with you. It will save time—which is money, you know—in making your purchases.

No. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.-I. M. SINGER & Co.'s SEWING AACHINE.

OAZETTE a beautiful Pictorial Paper, contains full and reliable information about Skwing Machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject, all who read this paper will learn how to purchase a Skwing Machines with which \$1,000 a year clear profit can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbur machines now before the public. I. M. Singer & Co.'s GAZETTE will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 325 Broadway, New-York.

MERCHANTS' RESTAURANT, Aston House.
Estrance on Broadway.
Open for Breakhest from 6 a. m. entil 12 m.
Open for Dinner from 12 m. until 5 p. m.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED,
their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the Safes now in use.
Sale at

For sale at THE PATENT ICE-PITCHER, Silver plated, beautiful as a parlor or dining room ornament and warranted to keep ice fourteen hours the hottest lay. One hundred for sale at cost.

W. J. F. DALLEY & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & Co.,
No. 63 Liberty-st., N. Y.,
PROPRIETORS OF LVOA'S KATHARON, &c.,
And Manufacturers of
PERFUMENT OF ALL KINDS,
Invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock.
In BRAITY OF STYLE, EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY and CHEATBLESS, we are enabled to offer inducements unequaled by any
other manufacturers.

for the
FIRST OF MAY."

ACKERMAN & MILLER,
No. 10 Nassanest, next to The Heroid Office.
Star-Boands Always Rhady.

YOUR ATTENTION I requested to the advertisement of Mesars, Dauley & Co., in the Dry-Goods column of this paper. They are selling off their entire stock, and offer inducements that will amply repay you for a visit to their establishment. Their store is in the white markle building Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. . DAILEY & Co., in

EUREKA, EUREKA, EUREKA. For the convenience of the Ladies, and those doing business

Second annual sale of Merrors will take place at 3 in the after-noon, on Wednesday, 22d inst., at his Warerooms, No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d-sts. WIGS !-HAIR-DYE!!-WIGS! !-BATCHELOR'S

Wigs and Tourkes have improvements peculiar to their house.
They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful heasty,
ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best
stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his
famous DVE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

DAILEY'S.

Don't know the establishment of Dailey & Co., Broadway? Well, never tell it again or clae you will argue yourself unknown. The exceedingly low rates at which these gentlemen are closing out their stock has rendered them almost as fauous as the "Railway King." See their list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

LARGE FRUIT TREES, &c .- WM. R. PRINCE & Co., Flushing, N. Y., offer extra large-sized FRUIT and TREES, including large EVERGREES, suitable for immediate bearing and ornament. Price catalogues at FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 306 Broadway.

A SYLLOGISM!

Proposition 1st.

Every Lady and Gentleman desires a beautiful Head o Hair. Proposition 2d.

The use of Lyon's Kathatron will, without fail, produce

herefore:
Every Lady and Gentleman will, of course, immediately commere using Lyon's Kathanon. All pronounce the
Kathanon to be the finest and most agreeable preparation
for the Hair ever mode.
Its immenselsale—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—attonts its
universal populatity. Soid everywhere for 25 cents per
bottle.
Proprietors and Perfounces, No. 63 Liberty-st., New York.

MIRRORS, MIRRORS, MIRRORS,

Particular attention is called to another column under head

Auction notices to

C. K. Covent's

accord annual sale of Paris Mantles, Sidewall and Ovals, &c.
on the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, at his warerooms, No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d st. INDIA RUBBER GLOVES are very useful in all

kinds of housework; protect the hands against corrosive or dyeing substances, and keep them soft, smooth and white particularly useful in gardening and care of flowers. For saic at all Rubber Stores, and at No. 36 John st., up-stairs.

WINDOW SHADES AT MANUFACTURES'S PRICES, FROM 50 CENTS ETWARD. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

1,000 DOZ. LADIES' KID GLOVES. GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES, slightly damaged a fine article sat received.

A. BOYNTON, No. 82 Cedar-st. THE CROTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY Offer at Wholesale Paper Hangings, Borders, Window Shades, &c., of their own manufacture and importation at the lewest cash prices, at No. 10 Courtlandt-st, near Broadway, DIRECTEY OFFOSITE THE WESTERN HOTEL.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE. AT CLAVERACE, NEW-YORK,
Three Miles from Hudson,
Male and Famale. Term Opens April, 17.
C. H. Gardner, A. M., Principal.

CARPETINGS OF ALL KINDS-

At ARTHUR DONNELLY's, No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester ets.

C U R T A I S S —
LACE AND MUNICIPS,
IRON AUCTION \$30.
AT PRICES FROM \$3 TO \$20.
KELTY & FREGUSON,
No. 201 Broadway.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.

CREATEST PLACE IS AMERICA.

Nos. 119 and 121 Prince st. 3d block west of Broadway.

An examination of my extensive assortment of New and Original Designs will consince the most fortidious that Evitures which dety competition for durability and style can be bought at this establishment at prices lonce by for than at any other, house in the United States. Old Gas-Extures Regilt. French or artistic Broaze, and warranted to look equal to new. The Show-Boom's on the grown door, not the 2d or 3d.

AMES G. MOFFET.

Make a Note of the Elect.

No. 119 and 121 Prince-st. between Greene and Wooster.

No. B.—No estra charge. Eixtures bought at this establishment are put up, lengthened or shortened at the prices for schick trey are sold. GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.

Elegant new styles of
DINING and TRA STRVICES.
PARIAN STATUREY.
BROWERS, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
and CHANDELIERS.
The newest and most extensive assortment in the city.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Corner Browless, and Browne st.

IMPORTED CARPETINGS.

A very Choice lot of Evalush Barssers, Three PLV and
Inchair the Best Goods and the Latest Patterns, received on
Saturday per ship De Witt Clinton, from Liverprod, at
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S
CARPET WARRAGOMS,
No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester-sts. IMPORTED CARPETINGS.

BRI SHES of every description less than any other arablishment in the city. Barry's Pricopherons, 12 cents Mark and other Perfumes, 12 cents. Lyon's Kathafron, 15c. Phalon's Paphian Lotton, 40c. Pomales, Soaps, &c., at Pos PER & FARCHILD's, 415 Hudson-st., and 18 Arcade, 334 B'way

GIPANSI.—PRESSE & LUBIS. Perfusively Ractors, London, are the only makers of the genuine Franciscant Exercises. Perfusively Ractors, London, are the pronounced by connoisecurs to be the most fragrant and lasting odor made. Sole Agents for the United States. INGER & Co., No. 25 Broadway. Sold everywhere. CAUTION-FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS-FRAN-

TREES FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, &C. -The new Catalogues of Wa. R. Prince & Co. Flocking comprising extra large TREEs for immediate annament, c had, gratis, at FOWLER and WELLEY'S, No. 338 Broadway

We desire to inform our friends and the public, that we have arranged the stock which remained uncold in the old store spart in a Cheap Stde Room. It includes Tes Services, Bronzes, Vaccs. (Flauward), h., and we shall offer them at decided bargains. We design in finite to place in this room any articles which may be at all old or imperfect, and we shall self-them regardless of coaf. Particle in search of bargains with the well to pay this room a visit.

E. V. Haughwood & Co., corner of Broadway and Broamest.

of the late firm of Peterson & Homphrey,
will continue the Carpert business, in the firm of
E. A. PETERSON & Co.,
We would invite the attention of cur friends and the public
to our rich Brussels Carpeting, 32 to 10 per yard.
Rich Velvet Carpeting, 122 to 16 per yard.
And all the latest Patterns of Joles Crossly & Sons.
Oddioths of every description at the lowest cash prices. GEO. F. PETERSON.

CHICKERING'S PIANOS.—Purchasers before buy CHICKERING S ITAMUS. THE CONTROL STATE OF THE STATE OF TH

GALA WEEK AT INGERSOLL & SON'S.—The 29th annual Grand Boat Exhibition of this establishment will be open for this week. Admission free. No. 250 South-st. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Where are their vonchers

The reply is, Where are they rockers?

The reply is, Where are they not! The living language cannot be samed in which they have not appeared. All races, in all climes are subject to liver diseases, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhea, setting, and general debutity, and wherever these exist the Pilis have proved infallible. Solid at the manufactory, No. 30 Malden-lare, New York, and by all drugglats, at 25 cents, 63 cents and \$1 per box.

& Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palsee, for their new Patray Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mort, William Parker and John M. Caracchan. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. Marsh & Go., No. 25 Maiden-Lane, New York. Shun the purgatives and take CHICHESTER'S

RUPTURE. -Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1857.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week should be handed in to-day. Price \$1 a line.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
E. S. BALCH, CORWSy-What State?

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a goarnty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to me tion the name of the Post Office, and very frequently name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent, ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

There has been a storm of thirty to forty hours all over the country. In some places a heavy snow has fallen. Hereabouts we have had floods of rain. Last night it was warmer than for a week before, and there seemed to be some prospect of Spring weather at the next clearing up.

The Board of Aldermen last night undertook to resist the Metropolitan Police Act by directing the Mayor to hold on to the Police property. The Councilmen voted to a third reading certain resolutions directing the Corporation Counsel to contest the legality of all the bills passed by the Legislature which affect this city. There is a great deal of bitter feeling in regard to these laws, and the Democratic members of the City Government are doing and saying many things of which they will soon be heartily ashamed.

Democracy is defined by lexicographers as a Government by the People-the whole People. It is only necessary that the People shall be intelligent, virtuous and patriotic to render this the best of Governments-in fact, to render any other impossible. In the absence of these qualities in the masses, whether of a nation or of some particular section or locality, Democracy becomes a sham, a snare, a fraud. The Democracy of an educated and moral township or school district is a cheering reality. Does any one believe the Democracy of the Five Points or of the sailor drunkeries in Cherry street to be aught but a swindling illusion? Our City has been for some days agitated by a

struggle among the active leaders of our self-styled Democracy for the ascendancy in the Council of Sachems of the famous "Tammany Society or Columbian Order"-a tribe of make-believe Indians who have control of Tammany Hall. Not the vide for the punishment of all attempts on the smallest divergence of views or difference of principle is even pretended to be at the base of this struggle-there are "Hard Shells" and "Soft Shells" in either faction, and, for aught we can see, about as many of one sort as of the other. The struggle is for power, and for nothing else. How the combatants came to be thus divided, we do not know, nor is it of the least consequence. Their strife is but another confirmation of Dogberry's sage axiom that "When two ride a horse, "one must ride behind." It is "the New-York · Hotel clique," so called, against another clique, or combination of cliques; each of them striving to outrun the other in devotion to Slavery Aggression and the debasement of the North at the feet of the slave-trading oligarchy. The success of one or the other will make not the smallest difference to any one outside of the small circle of recipients of Federal patronage in this

Here, however, the struggle is for a tangible and coveted reality. The Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society are the masters, for the time being, of Tammany Hall. They close it peremptorily against any party or faction which they pronounce heterodox: they open it to that Committee or faction on which they deign to smile, which thereupon becomes clothed with all the potentialities and splendors rightfully pertaining to "the "regular Democracy of the City of New-York." And for this "regular Democracy," or whoever may wear its countersign, there are ten to twenty thousand electors in this City who will shout, and sweat, and vote-whose "sweet voices" are the unquestioned property of whoever has the "open sesame" of Tammany Hall.

And what is this Tammany Society! A secret self-created, self-perpetuating cabal, mainly of aspiring politicians, with a few-who once were but are so no longer. It is in essence as thorough an aristocracy as Sparta or Venice ever knew. It is an organized conspiracy to give to the selfish intrigues of the few the appearance and weight due only to the disinterested convictions and intelligent decisions of the many. It is a part of the game by which Government is made to subserve the end of aggrandizing the directors of political machinery at the cost of the simple and credulous multitude

When, Owhen, shall come the happy day wharein every man will think for himself and vote according to his own convictions, and in which it will not matter a dozen votes whether Schell or Fowler heads the winning ticket for Sachems of the Tammany Society?

Our Southern brethren often complain of the use that is made against them, by the fanatics of the North, of the occasional cases of "moderate correction" which they are forced now and then to push to the limit, recognized by law, of killing.

but of killing expressly declared by solemn statute to be no murder. Sporadic cases of this kind, and all others which are by a false philanthropy classed under the head of cruelties, they affirm to be merely exceptional in their character, the general rule being kindness and tenderness on the side of the master and gratitude and affection on that of the slave. Desirous, as our readers well know we always are, of rendering not merely to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, but to Cæsar's master also such things as are really his due, we feel compelled to draw the attention of our Southern friends to certain incongruities in their legislation which go far to harden yet more the hearts of those that delight in vilipending them and their domestic relations.

It is well known to all who ever give any atten tion to the subject, that the enemies of the South are in the habit of gleaning their examples from the items of Southern newspapers, the reports of Southern Courts, and even of strengthening their assertions by quoting chapter and section of Southern laws. It behooves all those, therefore, who are justly jealous of the slaveholding character for humanity, not merely to exercise a strict surveillance over their own press (the revelations of which are much more damaging than those of the Abolitionists), but to keep a sharp lookout on the action of their Collective Wisdoms, assembled in lawmaking omnipotense. We are pained to see in the Louisiana papers that legislative action has recently been had in that State which seems to contradict some of the very fundamental principles of the beneficent slave system, and which may give an occasion of repreach and blasphemy to its unfriends.

If there be one axiom more axiomatic than another from the self-evidence (as Mr. Locke would say) on which the whole beautiful scheme depends, as Geometry hangs on that of Euclid, it is that Slavery is the happiest of all conditions for the negro, and, conversely, that Freedom is another name for his vice, poverty and misery. Any plan, therefore, for securing the slave permanently in the paradise appointed to him by Divine Providence, or for reclaiming him and bringing him back to his Eden against his will, if he should, through ignorance or the promptings of his fallen and depraved human nature, have turned his back upon it, commends itself at once to every benevolent mind capable of apprehending this axiom as a beautiful and consistent application of the great law of love. We were not surprised, therefore, to learn from The Baton Rouge Adrertiser that the Senate of Louisiana had passed a bill, introduced by Senator Hyams, of New-Orleans, prohibiting the future emancipation of slaves in that State. Being charged with the care of the happiness and well-being of the slaves as well as of the masters, it was the clear duty of these Conscript Father, to protect the welfare of the one against the possible but morbid philanthropy of the other. This was a just and wise law, fitly introduced by a Senator from that city which, according to the authentic declaration of her chief judicial magistrate, holds Slavery as not less precious than the Gospel itself.

Let the reader imagine our consternation when we were awakened from our transport of "republican enthusiasm and universal philanthropy (like that in which the Friend of Humanity kicks the knife-grinder and overturns his wheel, in the Anti-Jacobin), by coming upon the following cruel section of exceptions, viz: "That the prohibition · contained in the foregoing section shall not apply to the slave who may have saved the life of his or her owner, or his or her owner's spouse, or "the life of the child of either of them!" And, as if this were not enough for our sensibilities, they received a vet further shock from an atrocious amendment to this section, offered by Gen. Munday (Friday had been a more appropriate cognomination) of East Feliciana, to the effect that the prohibition of emancipation should not apply, in addition to the cases just enumerated, to any slave that renders service to the State, by giving information that would lead to the detection of any insurrection or coaspiracy! And in this shape the bill passed the Senate. It should be entitled, An act to propart of slaves to save their masters or the State. by condemning them to liberty for life as the penalty of the crime.

And such acts of cruelty, thus organized into law, are not so purely imaginary as we are assured the common stories of slave-horrors are-nor are such laws the dead letters we are told the more stringent of the slave-laws have become. A little more than twenty years ago, the Capitol of North Carolina took fire and was consumed. From the fury of this conflagration one of the happy class who spend their careless and cheerful days under the shadow of their master's fig-tree, rescued, at the imminent peril of his life, the archives of the State-among them, perhaps, the very charter of his own immunities and prerogatives. And what was the reward the State of North Carolina bestowed upon him as her acknowledgment of this service? Did she order him a thousand lashes on the bare back, well laid on? Did she reduce his allowance of corn from a peck to half a peck per week? Did she even pass such a law as we have just recited, securing the felicities of his condition. in a blessed entail, on himself and his posterity forever, so as to save him from any possible caprice of his immediate lord? Nothing of the sort. She purchased of his protector his right of providence. and turned him loose upon the world to shift for himself! This was the gratitude of that Republic. Why, the very pagan Romans showed more to the geese that saved their Capitol!

We would, in the kindest spirit possible, expostulate with our brethren in Louisiana on these extravagances of theirs, and beg them to reconsider and retrace their heedless steps. It is in vain that their best friends at the North endeavor to convert the Abelitionists in the spirit of their minds, so ong as they have such food for their malignancy as this. Dr. Adams has in vain perused their maligned country and brought back his South Side Views to warm and enlighten the Northern chilled and darkened conscience, if they are to be contradicted by vagaries like these. And how can they expect to enjoy the full fruition of the labors of the Southern Aid Society, if the pure, unadulterated gespel it is gathered to disseminate be liable to commentaries of this frightful character? How can the holy missionaries of that pure brotherhood teach, with the Rev. Dr. Richard Fuller, that Slavery was established by God the Father, not condemned by God the Son, and "expressly authorized by God the Holy Ghost," and that, being thus recognized by all the persons in the Godhead, jointly and severally, all the assaults of its enemies upon it are "a direct insult to the Unchangeable and Holy "One of Heaven!" How can those confessor preach this Gospel of Slavery, in all its keenness, when their teachings are contradicted by legislative barbarities of this atrocious type? We entreat our

ings of their Northern friends, if they have none for those of their slaves.

We are not surprised by the fact that those among our City journals that most persistently and intemperately decry the acts of our late Legislature which specially affect this Emporium are careful not to publish them, whether in detail or substance. Instead of letting their readers see what the Legislature has done, they roundly tell them that it has devoted the session mainly to punishing this City for going strongly against Fremon that it has stripped the Mayor of all power, especially over the Police -that it has placed us under the rule of partisan Boards of Commissioners appointed at Albanythat it has swelled our annual expenses by two, three, five, six or eight millions per annum, &c., &c. The best answer to these reckless calumnies will be found in the acts themselves; and if every citizen would only read these, comparing them carefully with the provisions they supersede, we should be willing to let the whole subject pass without another word.

Take the Supervisors' bill for example. It is most important that there should be some responsible, independent tribunal of exalted character to scrutinize and govern appropriations and expenditures of the public money. This duty now devolves on the Board of Aldermen, with the Mayor and Recorder-all strong partisans, and nearly all of the dominant party. Those who are to expend, and in some cases themselves receive the money, are made the sole auditors of their own accounts, and the result is of course waste with needless prodigality. The new system changes all this. Under it, each party will nominate six men for Supervisors-good men, pretty surely; for, while the office will not be desired, it will help the whole ticket to select men of known capacity and worth for this trust. Well: the most numerous elects its six candidates, of course, and the Mayor thereupon appoints the six candidates standing next on the poll. Here is a Board of real Supervisors-a Board wherein the party in power will have but an equal vote, and so will be unable to consummate any game of peculation. No possible advantage to the Republican party can be derived from this bill, save as it shall prevent functionaries of adverse parties from stealing the public money. Yet this is one of those horrible "Black Republican" measures which the Legislature is charged with enacting only to plunder the City and put "Black Republicans" in office.

Take next the Canvassers' bill. Hitherto, the same men who have spent the day in receiving, scrutinizing and depositing votes, are required to turn immediately at sunset to canvassing those votes-and the law says they shall continue, without adjournment, till the work is finished-often an impracticable requisition. Human nature can bear but to a certain extent, and the canvass is often stopped midway by the sheer inability of the canvassers to proceed further. But hereafter the canvassers will be fresh men, entering upon their duties at sunset untired and clear-headed. They can do the work far quicker as well as better than the already jaded inspectors can do it, and they can finish it at a sitting, where the inspectors would often be compelled by fatigue to adjourn. This is another of the "outrages" which the ignorant bushwhackers" who represent the inland counties

have inflicted on our City. As to the Amended Charter, we defy the most prejudiced Democrat to read it without realizing that it is a great improvement on the present instrument, and does not take power from Democrats to give it to Republicans. It does abolish two departments of our present Administration, but only one of these is filled by a Democrat, while the powers which thus lapse are mainly placed in Democratic hands. No patronage of any value is given to the Republicans by this act, while many gross abuses are corrected or precluded by it.

Commissioners are chosen to lay out and improve the Central Park and to build the new City Hall. No one will pretend that the former is a partisan commission, while the latter, if decidedly Republican, has little chance to favor any party, and is composed of men who could not be induced to deplete the treasury for the benefit of any party or partisans.

The Police bill is the only one obnoxious to the charge of favoring any party, and we trust the working of the new system will quiet every cavil. It would have been madness for the friends of a measure so bitterly resisted to confide its execution to its deadly enemies; and of the seven Police Commissioners, but four are Republicans. These are called thorough partisans; but we trust their public acts will silence the clamor. We appeal to Messrs, Draper, Nye, Bowen and Fiske to prove at once their wisdom and their devotion to Republican principles by resolving and proclaiming that no capable, faithful policeman shall ever be removed by them on account of his politics. Unfit men they must remove-they were appointed for that purpose-but not to supersede any man because of his political opinions. To do this will be to injure the Republican cause and irreparably damage their own fame. Make the Department that "terror to evil-doers" it is not but ought to be, but never inquire the politics of a good officer, still less of a bad one, but retain the former and eject the latter, no matter of what party. Do this, and the voice of complaint will be hushed, or changed to acclama-

As to the pretense that the Mayor is deprived of power over the Police by this act, it is too preposterous to be treated seriously. The sole answer to all such assertions is-Read the act!

What the people of Kansas shall do in the hard

and cruel dilemma to which they have been reduced by the complicity of the Federal Administration with their more immediate oppressors, was originally a difficult problem. If they do vote at the Constitutional election ordered by the bogus Legislature, they are certain to be overborne by legalized tyranny and fraud, and so be held concluded by the foreordained result. The journals and politicians who through the discussions of 1856 upheld the validity and rightful authority of the bogus Legislature and Whitfield's claim to a seat in Congress, resisted the Congressional Investigation and denied its results, will do just the same with regard to the conspiracy new in progress for perfecting and consummating that great wrong. If they don't vote, they will be-as they already are-accused of conceding and desiring the triumph of Slavery-of letting the contest go by default. In prospect of this dilemma we gave them no advice at all, but to take counsel together, consider well the facts. and decide what fidelity to the cause of Free Labor required of them. They accordingly held a very full and strong State Convention, looked over the whole ground, and decided not to vote at the bogus Election. So far as we know, no counsel from without dictated this Southern brethren to have some regard for the feel. or any other course. It was a spontaneous, un- Gurdon Evans, Harrison Howard, John Magee.

prompted, well-weighed decision of those on the ground, many of whom had passed through all the trials and sufferings of the last two years, who knew thoroughly the nature of the rule to which Kansas is now subjected, and the probabilities of any fair election under it, and whose property, lives and future depended on the correctness of their decision. Is it likely that they do not as well understand their own position and its requirements as any editor of The N. Y. Times or Albany Argus? Is it probable that they have deliberately resolved to bazard-nay, to sacrifice-all that is precious in their eyes, merely to advance the fortunes of half a dozen remote political aspirants, whom not one in twenty of them ever saw? We ask a question which sensible men will know how

The Albany Atlas assails the Free-State party in a long and harsh leader, of which the following mistaken assertions are samples:

"They [the Free-State Government] assumed

Now it is not only true that the Free-State Gov-

"They [the Free-State Government] assumed to dispossess the Governor, Legislature and Judiciary of the Territory of all power."

"The contributions in aid of 'bleeding Kausas, collected during the campaign, went to feed and sustain the Topeka organization, its meck Governor, and its train of self-styled officials. They [who?] were paid to keep away from the polls, to abstain from all participation in the elections, and to let the actual Government, encontrolled, assume its worst form and develop its most repugnant attributes."

Now, it is not only true that the Free-State Gov-

ernment has never yet "assumed to supersede" the Territorial Government-as the Dorr organization did the Charter Government in Rhode Islandand false that the "contributions in aid of 'bleeding Kansas'" have been misapplied as charged-but it is further true that no election for Territorial authorities has been held in Kansas since the great fraud and usurpation of March 30, 1855. Here are the Free-State men roundly charged with "abstaining" and "keeping away"-nay, with being paid to do so-from elections which have never been held nor even ordered. The Border Ruffians have twice gone through the farce of electing Whitfield to Congress, but they have held no election for legislators since their original swindle, and none at all for County officers. The Sheriffs, Judges of Probate, County Commissioners, &c., who now administer what passes for "justice" in Kansas, are the direct creatures and beneficiaries of the original Border-Ruffian fraud, appointed by its Legislature; and that same Legislature has just held a second session and called the Constitutional Convention which The Atlas so denounces the Free-State men for purposing to let alone. "The actual Government," so far as it originated in Kansas, is that originated by the election of March 30, 1855, at which 1,310 legal and 4,968 illegal votes were cast in all, while the whole number of legal voters in the Territory was 2.892. [See Investigating Committee's Report.] No chance has since been afforded the Free-State men by the authorities thus constituted to vote for Legislature or County officers. They are under the government of those thus elected at polls where judges of election who refused the votes of armed regiments direct from Missouri were allowed five minutes in which to choose between resignation and death, and in which the substitute judges thus installed at the point of the bowie-knife took the votes of their Missouri comrades without being sworn themselves or administering oaths to the voters.

The Atlas, after heaping all manner of false and opprobrious accusations on those who have simply acquiesced in the decision of the Free-State people of Kansas-accusing them of trying to make Kansas a Slave State, &c .- proceeds to assert that

"There will be a fair field in Kansas for every man to vote in the choice of delegates to form the Consti-tution. There will be a fair chance to vote on the approval or rejection of that instrument when formed," &c.

Now the act calling this Convention, passed over Gov. Geary's veto, does not even promise that all citizens of Kansas may vote, but only those who were such on the 15th of March. Not half the actual Free-State residents in June next (when the election is to be held) will be entitled to vote under this rule. But even of those who would seem entitled to vote, no more can vote than the present ro-Slavery officials, the creatures of the bogus Legislature, shall see fit to inscribe on their registry. The voters are not invited to proffer themselves for registration; the census-takers are to find them and place their names on the list. The time for completing that registration has expired, and it is notorious throughout Kansas that not half the Free-State men have been registered, while thousands who still reside in Missouri have been. Yet The Atlas assures "a fair field in Kansas for every 'man to vote." and " a fair chance to " vote on the approval or rejection of the Constitution when formed," though the bogus Legislature refused to proffer any chance, or any vote at all, even after Gov. Geary had vetoed their bill expressly because it did not! Need we say more?

The People's College, so long a mere project, is at length within sight of realization. It has been located at Havana, the capital of Schuyler County, near the head of Seneca Lake, on a large and excellent farm, and that location, ratified by a majority vote of the stockholders, has been confirmed by an act of the Legislature. A very considerable subscription toward its endowment has been made, and there is reasonable hope that more will be readily obtained now that there is a prospect of speedy results. At a meeting of the Trustees at Havana last week, the following resolves were

adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of five Trustees be appointed by the Chair, with power to locate the Educational and Industrial edifices of the People's College on the lands procured therefor, and to commence the crection of such edifices as soon as shall be deemed Resolved, That said Committee be and are hereby

Resolved. That said Committee be and are hereby instructed to make no contracts and incur no responsibilities beyond the means placed within their reach, and that they be instructed to plan and build in such manner that a Mechanical edities supplied with sufficient steam-power, and an Educational structure of the main College building, containing lecture-momand effices, be completed by the first day of December maxt, if practicable.

Resolved. That a Committee of three be appointed to take temporary charge of the Agricultural interests.

Resolved. That a Committee of three be appointed to take temporary charge of the Agricultural interests of the College, and make suitable disposition of the lands for the coming season; and, in case they lease the lands, carefully reserving the right to enter and possess them for grading and building purposes:

Resolved, That the Building Committee have power to discount the installments of subscription to the funds of the College which shall not become due during the cenning year, and to apply the proceeds so obtained to the prosecution of the work confided to said Committee, provided that no rate of discount be allowed beyond 7 per cent per annum.

7 per cent per annum.

olived, That an Educational Committee of five he appointed by the Chair to prepare a plan of study for the opening of the College, and to designate per-sons to be employed as Professors. Officers and Lec-turers therefor, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees at the annual meeting in August next.

Committee appointed under 1st resolution: Charles Cook, E. C. Frost, D. C. McCallum, Charles Lee, S. S. Post; A. I. Wynkoop, added by resolution. Committee under 3d resolution: E. C. Frost, Gurden Evans, Charles Lee.

Committee under 5th resolution: D. C. McCallum.

Horace Greeley, David Rees; A. I. Wyakoop, add-d

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH,

FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Washington, Monday, April 20, 1857.
The Secretary of the Interior has nearly completed the arrangements with reference to a vigorous prosecution of the wagon roads, for which provision was made by the last Congress. Much interest has been manifested here, as well as claewhere, in the construction of these great highways across our Continent; and it is believed that the prompt and energetic measures adopted by the Interior Department will secure their early construction.

The gentlemen who have just been selected as Superintendents are: W. E. Nobles of Minnesota, who will construct the road from Fort Ridgeley to the South Pass, and return over the Platte Road to Fort Kearney. Mr. Nobles was appointed under the late Administration to superintend the former road. Wm. M. F. Magraw of Missouri will construct the Fort Kearney and Honey Lake Roads as far as the City Rocks. John Kirk of California will complete this road from City Rocks to Honey Lake Valley, making from the California side. The road from El Paso to Fort Yuma has been placed under the supervision of James B. Leach of Texas.

The Road from Fort Defiance to the Colorado River was, by some inadvertence on the part of the mover of that clause in Congress, left assignable by the Pres.

The Road from Fort Defiance to the Colorado River was, by some inadvertence on the part of the mover of that clause in Congress, left assignable by the President of the United States, who has given it to the War Department, where arrangements are being made for its construction. The Secretary was desirous of performing some part in this timportant means of communication with the Pacific shores. Lieutenant Beale, the gentleman so well known in the introduction of camels into the military service, has been tendered the superintendency, the object being that he shall make use of those animals in the construction of the road.

of the road.

Mr. A. H. Cempbell, civil engineer, who has been connected with two of the three Pacific Railroad surveys across the continent, has arranged the programme for the Interior Department, in a manner which meets

the approbation of the Secretary.

The organization of the several parties is not yet completed. There is to be a disbursing agent for each road, a physician, and such other adjuncts as the busiroad, a physician, and such other adjusces as the business may require.

Capt. Montgomery has been ordered to the command of the steamer Rosnoke, at Norfolk, which is soon to make her trial trip. Capt. Dupont has been ordered to the command of the Minnesota.

The third Board of Naval Inquiry organized this

morning, after formally paying their respects to the Secretary of the Navy. Not one of our Foreign Ministers has intimated his

intention voluntarily to return home, although they have been advised that the Administration wish to make an entire change.

No decisive steps have been taken relative to Utah.
There is difficulty in finding a proper man for Governor, though there are half a dezen applicants for the

office.

The principle of rotation was applied to-day for the first time in South Carolina, by the appointment of Mr. Connor as District-Attorney in place of Mr. Evans.

William J. Ashley has been appointed Postmaster of Lyons, N. Y., vice Watrons. Daniel E. Waner ditto, Rome, N. Y., vice Rowley, resigned. William H. Cuiler ditto, Palmyra, N. Y., vice Tucker, William H. Hunter ditto, Easton, Penna., vice Heister.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

POLGHEREFSIE, Monday, April 20, 1857.

The 10:50 train from Albany, when near Rhinebeck, was thrown off the track, precipitating the engine, tender and baggage-car into the river. The engine and tender are entirely under the water, and the baggage-car is resting on them. The passenger-cars were thrown across the track, and were considerably damaged. A few persons received slight braises, but us one was fatally injured. RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

THE WEATHER.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 20, 1857—P. M.
A violent north-cast storm has prevailed since yesterday evening, with rain, snow and hail at intervals. It is now raining heavily, with a very high wind.
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 20, 1857.
Snow fell last night at Heading and Pottsville to the depth of twelve inches. The iron roof of the machine-shop of the Reading Railroad, at Reading, was broken down by the weight of the snow. All the workmen in the building escaped except two, who were slightly injured. The woodwork of several locemotives was damaged. The pertion of the roof that fell was 183 feet in length. This accident will not interfere with the business of the road. The snow fell here briskly for a short time this afternoon. The wires of the Western telegraph line near Pittsburgh are down.

MARINE DISASTER.

NORFOLK, Monday, April 20, 1857.

The steamer Cahawba brought into this port to-day the bark Warren, which she picked up 90 miles south of Cape Hatteras abandoned. The Warren was bound from Cuba for New-York, and had her bows stove.

The steamer Liberty was burned on Saturday at Plymouth, N. C. Loss \$20,000. MARINE DISASTER.

ARRIVAL OF MORMONS AT BOSTON.
Bostos, Monday, April 20, 1857.
Eight hundred and fifty Mormons arrived here today from Liverpool, in the packet ship George
Washington.

BURNING OF A UNIVERSITY.

The University of Northern Pennsylvania, in this place, was destroyed by fire last night. The building was owned by John F. Stoddard, Esq. The amount of the loss has not been ascertained. THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

Washington, April 20, 1857.
New-Orleans papers of the 14th inst. were receive ere this afternoon. They contain nothing of in here this afterno

KANSAS.

TREASON MUST WAIT.

From Our Special Correspondent. LECOMPTON, K. T., April 6, 1857. Gov. Charles Robinson and Mr. G. W. Dietzler, two of the prisoners held so long last Summer on a charge of high treason, came to-day to Lecompton to await their trial. They had given bonds at the time they were liberated last September that they would appear before the First District Court at this place, on the first Monday in April. But there was no Court to receive them. The Clerk was sedulously hunted up. He stated that the proper time for the appearance was the first Monday in May. Gov. Robinson wished the Clerk to make a minute of the appearance. This he declined to do, but said he would be prepared to state that they had thus presented themselves. He said the bonds were now by law, which had been changed, returna-ble to the Second District Court, and that the Court should meet in May; and, moreover, that, in the discretion of the Court, it should meet in Lecompton. It was also stated that the bonds, docket, &c. were at Leavenworth, and that there was nothing now on the records of the Second District Court

Judge Cate was present and Gov. Robinson ad-dressed himself to him, asking whether his bondmen were responsible for him for a longer time than that for which they had given bond, and a variety of other questions relative to the change. Judge Cato declined to answer these on the ground that they were legal questions. He stated, however, that they were bound to appear at the May term of the Court. He stated, when the question was put to him, that it was under an act of Congress and not the Territorial law that the change was made. This was either a mistake or a misstatement, as it was the act of the late Legislature that made the change. The only regulation in relation to the Territorial Judiciary which passed Congress was an act determining that each Court should hold its sessions at one point. This act pessed at the first resion of the late Congress, and was a law before the bonds

were drawn.

I went into the County Court, which is in session here to day. I asked the Court if the precincts had een determined on, or where the voting points were to be. Judge Wood replied that there was to be four precincts, and the voting places were Lecomp ton. Big Springs. Franklin, and on Washington Creek, at or near the place where Fort Sanders had stood. Thus it will be seen that Lawrence, the most important place in the Territory, and larger than all the other towns of Donglas County pat tygether, is not to be permitted to have an election